

# TERMS OF THE PALLADIUM.

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# Mississippi Palladium.

THOMAS A. FALCONER, PUBLISHER.

STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION WILL PERPETUATE THE UNION.

HENRY STITH, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

VOLUME 1.

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## TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

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Cash will be expected for all Job Work.

## THE SPEAKING ON YESTERDAY.

Yesterday the two candidates for Governor addressed quite a respectable audience in Old Fellows Hall, Judge Campbell leading off. He entered at once into the discussion of the compromise measures; ratifying and approving them as wise and just; and in fact making their approval the test of patriotism. He gave a brief history of the Wilnot Provision, and thought that the south had gained a point in its exclusion from the New Mexico and Utah bills. He maintained the right of the people of California to establish their own form of government, and as the North had "erect feeling" on the subject of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, it was right and proper that that trade should be abolished. According to this mode of logic, the North has only to manifest "erect feeling" on any subject, and the kind and accommodating South (who really seems to have no "great feeling" for herself) will defer to her wishes and vote the measure. This he regarded as a peace offering to the North, in return for which, we received the fugitive slave law, which was drawn up by a southern man and with great stringency—so much so indeed as almost to justify the belief that it was done with a view to render it so obnoxious to the north as to cause her rejection of it with the other compromise measures. He maintained that the question was whether the people were in favor of the compromise measures or dissolution, and there was no other guarantee upon which the South could rely for the protection of her rights and the institution of slavery. He regarded the measures as partaking of the nature of an amendment to the Constitution, and was firmly of the opinion that the great mass of the Northern people were in its favor and would faithfully execute it. Mr. Fillmore was his choice for the next Presidency, and he believed the people of Tennessee would vote for none but a compromise man for that office. On the Union question he regarded the whigs as much sounder than the democracy, and on the subject of the veto, he was in favor of the whig policy as proclaimed in 1818. He would vote to no measure which was not unconstitutional or the result of hasty legislation. After a few observations setting forth his views relative to State policy, he gave way to

of right and justice should impel her to a strict observance of the compact of Union and the terms of the contract. In all these measures, the North had evidently gained every thing, while the South was put off with the fugitive slave law, in the faithful execution of which he had no confidence. He alluded with much force to the obstacles offered in the recovery of fugitives, and was particularly happy in his references to the case of *Mr. Craft and lady*, who succeeded in making their escape to Europe. Fugitives from justice were reclaimed by the simple requisition of the governor of one state upon another, and he could not see why fugitives from labor might not be reclaimed by as simple process. The requisition of the Constitution are no more stringent in the one case than in the other.

We have neither time nor space at present to follow the speakers in detail. They spoke each an hour and a half, and we can assure our friends at a distance that all is well in the District. The hears of the people are with the stern old chief who bore our banner so successfully in '49. They feel confident that their rights and interests are safe in his hands, and there is no disposition to remove him from a place which he has so faithfully and honorably filled.

## Submission Ticket.

The submission Convention met at Jackson on Monday the 5th inst. and nominated  
H. S. Foote, of Hinds county for Governor;  
J. A. Horn, of Lauderdale, for Secretary of State;  
D. R. Russell, of Carroll County, for Auditor;  
Wm. Clark, of Hinds, for Treasurer.

Thus the submission State Convention has selected and mixed in their ticket a few disaffected democrats for the purpose of deceiving the people with their cry of "Union." But we are greatly mistaken if their trick succeeds. Gen. Foote, under ordinary circumstances, would be obnoxious to the people of all parties in this State. He has been too much of a political weather-cock to command the esteem and respect of any body, independent of his course on the "Adjustment." Years ago, while acting with the whigs, he said to have poured out, day by day, the most bitter and unceasing denunciations against distinguished democratic leaders and measures, while as now, he upheld and applauded whig chiefs with their schemes. Since this period, he found it necessary to work his way into the democratic fold, where by unmitigated abuse of his former associates, and owing to a division of the democracy as to who should represent them, the Senate of the United States, he was selected.

And immediately the whole whig press, stump-speakers and hangers on, set up a howl of denunciation, ever using towards the little Senator the most bitter and vituperative language. But at this game the General is a crack player himself, and always holds the largest trump, which he played on Fillmore, Taylor, Webster, Clay, and the Whig party generally. We will ere long, give some extracts from the General's speeches, showing his then opinions of certain whig leaders, whom he now greatly extols and commends. The submission whigs, too, have undergone a great change; they now find H. S. Foote a "marvelous proper man." Oh, consistency thou art a jewel!

If Gen. Foote accepts the nomination for Governor, which we would hardly believe, were it not that he was in Jackson when it was made, we shall then have him fully before the people, and the sovereigns will have an opportunity of doing in person, what their agents in Jackson did last winter—to brand him as *wolf in sheep's clothing* and interest of Mississippi!—and at the same time we trust we shall have it in our power, to manifest our gratitude to the brave old man who was ever ready when his country called, and who was always first in defence of the rights of his fellow citizens, both upon the battle field and in the political arena.

## Enemies.

Alexander's Messenger, in speaking of men who have enemies, very justly remarks:

"A man who has no enemies is seldom good for anything; he is made of that kind of material which is so easily worked that every one has a hand in it. A sterling character—one who thinks for himself, and speaks what he thinks—is always sure to have enemies.—They are as necessary to him as fresh air, they keep him alive and active. A celebrated character who was surrounded with enemies, used to remark:—  
"They are sparks, which if you do not blow, will go out of themselves."  
The editor of a political paper, if he does his duty fearlessly, will always have enemies, not only in the party opposed to him, but among men professing the same principles, and the fact is often rendered apparent that certain men do you a greater service by opposing than supporting you.

## From the Lynchburg (Va.) Republican.

**Interesting Slave Statistics.**  
At the Declaration of American Independence in 1776, slavery was now recognized in the Southern States, existed to a greater or less extent, in every one of the thirteen colonies. The following table shows the slave population then existing in each colony:  
1 Massachusetts ..... 3,500  
2 Rhode Island ..... 4,373  
3 Connecticut ..... 6,000  
4 New Hampshire ..... 629  
5 New York ..... 15,000  
6 New Jersey ..... 7,600  
7 Pennsylvania ..... 10,000  
8 Delaware ..... 9,000  
9 Maryland ..... 80,000  
10 Virginia ..... 165,000  
11 North Carolina ..... 75,000  
12 South Carolina ..... 110,000  
13 Georgia ..... 16,000

Total number of slaves in 1776, 502,136

Of the thirteen original members of the confederacy, seven have abolished slavery, viz: Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Connecticut. African slavery would have existed to this day in these Northern States, but for the fact, that they were peculiarly a manufacturing section, and entirely unadapted to the culture of any of the great agricultural staples of the country in which alone slave labor can be profitably employed. Slave labor was unprofitable in the North, and therefore, and therefore only, was it abolished—no, not abolished, but disposed of *for value received*, to the Southern planter, who, from his peculiar climate and soil, could make it profitable in the production of cotton, rice, sugar, tobacco, and other great Southern staples.

Had the labor of the slave been profitable at the North, the Yankee Abolitionist would have been the very last to part with it—and the very last whose sympathies would have been enlisted in behalf of the negro race. This is evidenced by the fact that the Yankees who contract on our public works, or who come and permanently settle amongst us, are the very first to employ slave labor, and the most severe and cruel in their treatment of the subject of it. And the reason is obvious. The Yankee is proverbial for his love of money and of gain. He is accustomed to make everything, from the wooden nutmeg to the more enlarged Yankee notion, turn to money. At the North, he is in the habit of working white labor, and as he is not the loser by the bad health, the accidents, or even the death of the white laborer, he makes the most of this time, frequently unmindful of the most ordinary acts of indulgence and kindness to the unfortunate. Hence it is, that the legislatures of the Northern manufacturing States have been compelled by common humanity, to pass what is called the "ten" or "twelve hour rule" limiting the working period of the operatives or day laborers, to ten, and in some States to twelve hours per day—otherwise the heartless manufacturer, would absolutely work the poor operative to death. When these men come amongst us, therefore, they are disposed to work the negro to the extent they have been in the habit of working the white man.

Since the adoption of the Constitution, eighteen new States have been admitted into the Union, (of which number, 9 are free and 9 slave States) which makes the Union, now composed of thirty-one members, as follows:

Free States.	Slave States.
1 Michigan 36,243	1 Texas 325,520
2 Illinois 55,405	2 Missouri 67,380
3 Wisconsin 53,924	3 Virginia 61,352
4 Iowa 39,914	4 Florida 59,265
5 Pennsylvania 47,000	5 Georgia 58,000
6 New York 46,000	6 Arkansas 52,198
7 Ohio 39,954	7 Alabama 50,729
8 Maine 35,000	8 Mississippi 47,145
9 Indiana 33,809	9 Louisiana 46,431
10 New Hampshire 8,030	10 North Carolina 45,509
11 Vermont 8,000	11 Tennessee 44,000
12 Massachusetts 7,250	12 Kentucky 37,880
13 New Jersey 6,851	13 South Carolina 39,000
14 Connecticut 4,750	14 Maryland 31,000
15 Rhode Island 1,200	15 Delaware 2,130
16 California 200,000	
Total 654,320	Total 936,316

Delaware, though nominally a slave State, is in fact a free State, having but a few hundred slaves, in the course of speedy extinction, and the State itself being entirely Northern in its position, and in the feelings and sentiments of her people. In a few years at most, California will be carved into four or five new States, which, with New Mexico and Utah, (perhaps variously subdivided will be knocking at the door of the Union for admittance, and unless they come, as it is not at all probable they will come, with constitutions recognizing slavery, they will be promptly admitted into the Union. The North will then be triumphantly in the ascendant in both branches of Congress, and probably in all the departments of the government, and will be able to carry any point they please. If the past has been characterized by such fearful inroads upon the slave institutions of the South, what may we not fear for the future?

A powerful Papal League has been formed in London, and fears are entertained that a revolutionary project is contemplated by foreigners during the World's fair.—The British Government is ready for any emergency.

## From the Weekly Jacksonian.

Memphis and Charleston Rail-Road.

**Mr. Editor:**  
At the recent discussion at the Court House in Holly Springs on the subject of the present location of the Memphis and Charleston Rail-Road, between Gov. Jones and Messrs. Barton and Clapp; Gov. Jones said that he was willing that the Board of Directors should select an Engineer, and the citizens of North Mississippi should select another, and the two thus selected should proceed to resurvey the Holly Springs route for said Rail-Road in compliance with the Mississippi Charter, make their estimates of cost and distance, compare the sums with the estimates of the LaGrange route and the shortest, cheapest and best route, should be adopted as the main line of the road.

This at first-view looked very fair, as it certainly is a very plausible proposition unless closely examined, and I have no doubt it was so considered by many when first proclaimed, but upon reflection many like myself, find it will not bare the test of equity and fairness. For upon propounding a few questions to Gov. Jones, it was ascertained that the road must necessarily be constructed from Memphis to LaGrange, such was the contract entered into with the LaGrange Company, and that company it is said has exclusive privileges, that have been dormant for fifteen years.—If then the road must be made to LaGrange, that place being fifty miles from Memphis in the direction of Chattanooga, how is it possible for the Holly Springs route to compete with it, the Tennessee line having fifty miles of Rail-Road built or a contract compelling it to be built? If the starting point is the city of Memphis, as it should be, the Tennessee line will pass over fifty mile of rail-way in process of construction by contract, the Mississippi line if it has to compete in distance with that of Tennessee, will use only a part of the old LaGrange grade, and the Southern line will lose the main road on account of increased cost of construction. If the Mississippi line is surveyed so as to insure the smallest amount of cost they will use more of the old grade, cause their line to be some two miles the longest, and thus loose the road on account of increased distance.

If we contend that the Mississippi route is the best, all things considered then we come in contact with the pride of opinion of the Board of Directors and shall be told that is only a matter of opinion about which men may honestly differ—can we satisfy the Dictionary who have expressed their opinion and tenaciously adhered to it, that the Southern route promises the greatest amount of traffic to the road? We may show it conclusively to any one unprejudiced and not satisfied those who have formed a different opinion.

Gov. Jones was asked if he would consent to add to the estimated cost of the LaGrange line, the cost of a branch to Holly Springs, and to the cost of the road on the Holly Springs line as ascertained on a resurvey, the cost of a branch to LaGrange and then locate the main road on the shortest, cheapest and best route. This he declined.

He was also asked if he would consent to make LaGrange the starting place on that line, and a point on the Southern line, the same distance from Memphis that LaGrange is, the starting place of the Holly Springs route, and from these two points, survey the competing lines East to Jacinto or Tusculum, and locate the road on the shortest, cheapest and best. This he also declined, exhibiting a determination to retain two chances out of these in favor of the LaGrange route, or decline every offer of compromise, preferring to construct the road in Tennessee at an additional cost to the stockholders of one or two millions of dollars to locating it in Mississippi unless he could do so in accordance with his own opinions, regardless of the opinions of others. He has a right so to construct the road, but the stockholders should, as they pay the cost and not Gov. Jones.

This M. & C. Rail-road Company have a charter in Tennessee, under its provisions they can survey a line for the road where they please, in that State and locate their road thereon—let them make such survey and estimates without encroaching on the Territory of Mississippi, & ascertain its cost.

They have also a charter in Mississippi which designates a line by Holly Springs, let this line be surveyed in compliance with the charter, the distances accurately measured, the estimates of cost made—and then let the shortest, cheapest and best route take the road and no one will complain or have cause of complaint. This is fair and just, in compliance with the charters of the two States.

The company have no legal authority to run a line just as they please in Tennessee and Mississippi, and then say if we can find a shorter, cheaper and better, we may have the road. The shortest, cheapest and best route, belongs to the Community through which it passes, the right of appropriating it to the Legislative authority of the State, and the Legislature would be unmindful of

the trust confided to them if they made such appropriation, so as to benefit the few regardless of the claims of the many.

This has been done in the charter granted by Mississippi to the M. & C. Rail-road Company, let it be complied with, in strict accordance with its provisions, without alteration or amendment. For one I am for the charter as it is, opposed to any alteration unless it be a repeal, and will use my feeble exertions to sustain the Mississippi charter as it now exists.

Rumor has it, that proposals have been made at Memphis that the main road be constructed by LaGrange, and that a branch be made to Holly Springs without the conditions prescribed by the Board of Directors, and the same authority, not very reliable I grant, say that such proposal was accepted to by one or more citizens of Mississippi who were at that time in Memphis. I can hardly credit this statement, no citizen of Marshall county was authorized to act for the county or North Mississippi in such a negotiation, I am confident that the Northern counties of our State will not abide by such unauthorized acts.

It is not for the benefit of the town of Holly Springs alone that we contend for the main road; were it so, we perhaps should accept of the proffered branch. But it is for the general good of all the most Northern counties of the State that we contend; to increase their population and productions; to decrease the cost of transportation, and from the river, thereby increase the value of our exports and lessen the cost of our imports. To render more prosperous and profitable, every industrial pursuit through the width of our State. Not to build up a town, or towns, but to foster the Agricultural pursuits of the country and if possible introduce and build up Manufacturing establishments, render permanent, and if possible increase our present population and exports.

Tippah, Tishomingo, Pontotoc, Itawamba and Lafayette counties have an interest in this matter as well as Marshall county; we cannot, we should not sacrifice their interest to ours.—Fill the country with a thriving and numerous population, and the towns will as a consequence increase, they cannot do so, without a country to support them, although there was a mile of rail-road for every five miles of territory. Construct the main road through the Northern counties of Mississippi, and the value of property thereon, will be increased three million of dollars; have we a right to surrender this prospective advantage to gratify the whim or caprice of the few who advocate a different course? It is for the reasons above referred to, and others that could be stated, that we should contend for the main road, and cannot consent to any alteration of the charter or the acceptance of a branch road. We must keep in mind that our neighboring counties have a deep interest in this subject; these we cannot sacrifice; they properly look to us to aid them in its protection, and we should be recreant to our own interest as well as theirs if we neglect to do so.

With my present views and opinions I would not accept of a branch, and will oppose any alteration or amendment of the Memphis and Charleston Rail-road Charter, and believe in this I only express the feelings of eight-tenths of the citizens of

## NORTH MISSISSIPPI.

### The Charms of Life.

There are a thousand things in this world to afflict and sadden—but O! how many there are beautiful and good! The world teems with beauty—with objects that gladden the eye and warm the heart. We might be happy if we would. There are ills we cannot escape, the approach of disease and death, of misfortune, the sundering of earthly ties, and the Canker-worm of grief, but the vast majority of the evils which beset us might be avoided. The course of intemperance, interwoven as it is with all the ligaments of society, is one which never strikes but to destroy.—There is not one bright page upon the record of its progress—nothing to shield it from the heartiest execration of the human race. It should not exist—it must not. Do away with all this—let wars come to an end, and let friendship, charity, love, purity, and kindness, mark the intercourse between man and man. We are too selfish, as if the world was made for us alone.—How much happier would we be were we to labor more earnestly to promote each other's good. God has blessed us with a home which is not all dark.—There is sunshine everywhere—in the sky—upon the earth—there would be in most hearts, if we would look around us. The storms die away and a bright sun shines out. Summer drops her tinted curtain upon the earth, which is very beautiful, even when Autumn breathes her changing breath upon it. God reigns in heaven. Mourn not at a being so bountiful, and we can live happier than we do.

To be a man's true friend it is not necessary to agree with him always. "Better be a nettle in his side," says Emerson, "than be merely his echo."

## The Romans to the French.

The following is the proclamation addressed by the Roman Government to the French who invaded their territories:

"Frenchmen, your ancestors brought us liberty, but you bring us slavery.—In destroying the Roman Republic you will destroy your own. Oh, shame! You stood by during the misfortune of Lombardy. You had not a word of consolation for the fall of Piedmont.—Your vernal writers calumniate the heroic efforts of Hungary.

"On this very day, with an impudent mockery, you come to destroy Roman liberty. Are you indeed soldiers? If you are, choose a foe worthy of your courage. Do not come to defy the rising strength of a petty State. If you wish to combat against Republican arms cease to be Republicans yourselves! Frenchmen, answer truly, whom do you wish to restore to power? Are they the priests? That hereditary race who have caused so much blood to flow, and occasioned so many woes to France herself? Study your own history and you will see what you are about to do for us. We have an implacable hatred of sacerdotal domination. You wish to impose it on us by force. You are about to place us on a level with the Chinese. Frenchmen! before undertaking a detestable work, ask of the sky above you, and it will answer that it has been polluted by sacerdotal iniquities in all ages. Ask your youth and our own women, and learn an uninterrupted tale of seduction, of debauchery and of venality.—Ask of your farmers for whom they have labored. They will answer for the priests! Ask to whom belongs the fifth part of the State. To the priests! Ask to whom belongs the most luxurious abodes—for whom are the most exquisite delicacies—and who are those obeyed by thousands of menials. The reply will still be—the priests! the priests! Frenchmen, your mission is the work of hell!"

## "Words are Things."

Yes, and sometimes very dangerous things, too. They are like fire-arms, and should be handled very carefully. Have a care of your words or you may hurt somebody when you do not mean to. A man's "grub" may depend upon his neighbor's grammar, and accusations of horrible sins may grow out of nothing but syntax. A worthy clergyman once came near losing his "living," in this way—and a man's living is the next thing to his life. It happened thus: The minister's name was mentioned in terms of eulogy one evening at a social gathering in his parish, when a person present, a solemn-faced, waggy fellow, of convivial habits, observed that he quite agreed with the rest in their praise of Mr. A.

"We have often drunk brandy-and-water together," said the *bon-vivant*, "and I consider him one of the pleasantest fellows I ever knew!"

A pretty compliment to a clergyman and a tee-totaler! The story got to the deacons, and the deacons brought it up in the church. The parson was arraigned and confronted his accuser, who declared that, what he said, was strictly true, but was obviously misunderstood.

It is a solemn fact," said the witness, "that your excellent minister and myself have drunk brandy-and-water together—but then, I drank the brandy, and he drank the water!"

And that was the whole story that had made so much disturbance in the parish, and well-nigh ruined the parson. *Boston Post.*

## Advice to Young Ladies.

Trust not to uncertain riches, but prepare yourself for every emergency in life. Learn to work, and not be dependent upon servants to make your bread; sweep your floors and darn your own stockings. Above all this, do not esteem too lightly those honorable young men who sustain themselves and their parents by the work of their own hands, while you care for, and receive into your company those lazy, idle popinjays, who never lift a finger to help themselves, so long as they can keep body and soul together, and sufficient to live in fashion.

Young women remember this, and instead of sousing the purse of your lovers, and examining the cut of their coats, look into their hearts and habits. Mark if they have trades, and can depend upon themselves; see if they have minds which will lead them to look above a butterfly existence. Talk not of the beautiful white skin and soft delicate hand—the fine appearance of the young gentleman. Let not these foolish considerations engross your thoughts.

## A Beautiful Signification.

"Alabama" signifies, in the Indian language, "Here we rest!" A story is told of a tribe of Indians who fled from a relentless foe to the trackless forest in the southwest. Worn and travel-worn they reached a noble river, which flowed through a beautiful country. The chieftain of the band struck his tent pole in the ground, and exclaimed "Alabama! Alabama!" ("Here we rest! here we rest!")

## Terrible Earthquake in Turkey.

Six Hundred Lives Lost in one Town!

Accounts from Malta announce a succession of terrible earthquakes, which have been felt at Makri, a city of Adonia, Turkey, on the Mediterranean, and at the far famed city and Island of Rhodes, which is situated fifty miles out from Makri and the Turkish coast. The first shock was felt on the 28th of February, between 5 and half past 5 P. M.; when at Rhodes, the upper part of the castle, which is at the entrance of the town, fell with an awful crash overwhelming the offices of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, whilst the Tower of Arayas-Kule, which commands the entrance of the harbor, and several other parts of the fortifications sustained great injury, as did likewise many dwelling houses, some of which were shaken to their very foundations on the rock—others cracked throughout. The oscillations were from west to east.

Slighter shocks succeeded almost daily up to the 17th March. At Makri, on the main land and its immediate neighborhood, the consequences have been most disastrous and heart-rending. The whole of the houses, dwellings, and stores, lately erected in the town, have been levelled to the ground; fissures have been formed in the very streets, from which bituminous vapors exudes continually, almost suffocating the inhabitants, many springs have dried up, whilst in arid localities new ones have gushed out, changing the whole feature of the earth's surface.

The town of Levisy, which contained 2,500 houses, has not one left standing, and no less than 600 human beings are reckoned to be under the ruins, which number would have been awfully augmented had the shock been after nightfall, when the inhabitants retire to their homes after the labors of the day. The village of Chiorge has nearly met the same fate, the upper part of a huge mountain having fallen into, and blocked up, the small port of Eksende, overwhelming all the dwellings round about its base. Another village, more inland, has been buried from the fall, in opposite directions, of two hills, between which it was situated.

A recent visitor to Lowell, gives the following account of the Mills and the Mails of that great New England City of Spindles.

If the visitor wishes to go into the factories, it is necessary to obtain tickets of admission from the agents, J. W. Paige & Co. and A. & A. Lawrence & Co., before leaving Boston. On arrival he will be admitted to witness the vast operations in the Hamilton, Appleton, Lawrence, Tremont, Suffolk, Boott and other mills, which altogether have a capital of \$13,000,000 invested, and give employment to 9000 females and 4000 males. The annual consumption of cotton is 35,000,000 pounds, and wool 2,500,000 pounds; from which is manufactured 80,000,000 yards of cotton cloth, 20,000,000 yds. calico, 15,000,000 yards bleached and dyed goods, 1,000,000 yards broadcloth and cassimere, and 500,000 yards carpeting. The annual product of cotton cloth alone allowing it to be a yard wide, would extend over 50,000 miles of surface, or twice around the globe! Such is the vast extent of the manufacturing operations in Lowell, where previous to the year 1821, the Merrimack flowed noiselessly through an almost unbroken forest, disturbed by its own natural ripple, as it rolled along on its way to be lost in the Atlantic.

The outpouring of female beauty from the mills, at the ringing of the factory bells for the dinner hour and in the evening, and the generally neat, tidy, and cheerful appearance, of the operatives as they pass along *en masse* to their respective boarding-houses, impresses the stranger strongly in favor of the regulations of the factories. Though their attention is constant from early dawn until late in the evening, yet the labor is light, the rooms are clean and airy, and the health of those within the mills appears certainly not to suffer from the peculiarity of their employment. I was informed that the operatives have their dinner at half-past twelve, are again at work at a quarter after 1, and leave the work at half-past seven o'clock in the evening.

## Awkward.

A fellow, the other evening of bashful temperature, "screwed his courage to the sticking point," as Shakespeare says, and actually dared to pop the question to a young lady, who, in accordance to custom, of course immediately fainted. In his hurry and agitation he seized a bottle of ink, mistaking it for a bottle of cologne, and dashed it in her face and over her snow white dress. Of course she immediately "came to," and the awkward fellow had the felicity of being kicked out of the house by her brother. "There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and lip," said he as he went out.

"Ah! we love perhaps a lively child, and think it impossible that our love for it can increase! But it becomes sick—and we then know for the first time, how much more intensely and also painfully we can love it!"